

· 老年人冠心病介入治疗专栏 ·

平板运动试验对前降支近中段临界病变治疗的指导意义

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【摘要】目的 探讨平板运动试验在治疗冠状动脉前降支(LAD)近中段临界病变过程中的指导意义。**方法** 选择2012年6月至2014年3月在沈阳军区总医院心血管内科住院患者中, 冠状动脉造影提示仅LAD近中段存在临界狭窄(直径狭窄30%~70%)病变、其他冠状动脉无明显狭窄的冠心病患者8例, 男6例(75%), 女2例(25%), 年龄44~68(54.88 ± 8.95)岁。入院后3d内行冠状动脉造影检查, 若发现仅LAD近中段存在临界病变, 则造影术后行平板运动试验。若平板运动试验阳性, 则对前降支病变进行介入干预; 若平板运动试验阴性, 则药物保守治疗。**结果** 冠状动脉造影直径狭窄程度为30%~70%, 平板运动试验阳性者2例, 均实施介入治疗, 阴性者6例, 均采取药物保守治疗。所有患者均进行临床随访, 随访时间为1个月~1年。接受介入治疗的2例患者未再出现胸痛等不适症状。接受药物保守治疗的患者胸痛症状亦得到缓解, 无严重心脏不良事件发生。**结论** 平板运动试验在指导LAD近中段临界病变治疗过程中有重要作用。

【关键词】 平板运动试验; 冠状动脉造影; 前降支; 冠状动脉临界病变

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Treadmill exercise test in guiding treatment of coronary intermediate lesions in proximal or middle left anterior descending artery

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【Abstract】 Objective To determine the guiding value of treadmill exercise test (TET) in the treatment of coronary intermediate lesions in proximal or middle left anterior descending artery (LAD). **Methods** Eight coronary heart disease patients with moderate coronary artery stenosis (diameter stenosis 30%–70%) in proximal or middle LAD and without obvious lesions in other coronary arteries admitted in our department from June 2012 to March 2014 were enrolled in this study. The patients were 6 males (75%) and 2 females (25%), at an age of (54.88 ± 8.95) (ranging from 44 to 68) years. Coronary angiography was carried out on the patients within 3d after admission. TET would be done if the patient was found to have coronary intermediate lesions only in the proximal or middle LAD. The patient would be treated with intervention if the positive result was found in TET. Otherwise the patient would be treated with the optimal drug strategy. **Results** Among the patients with the diameter stenosis of 30%–70%, TET was positive in 2 patients who were treated with intervention. The 6 patients negative to TET were treated with the optimal drug strategy. During the follow-up of 1 month to 1 year, the 2 patients accepting intervention had no any discomfort such as chest pain, and the 6 patients with drug treatment also felt well and reported no serious adverse cardiac event. **Conclusion** TET plays an important role in guiding the treatment of coronary intermediate lesions in proximal and middle LAD.

【Key words】 treadmill exercise test; coronary angiography; left anterior descending artery; coronary intermediate lesions

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冠状动脉前降支(left anterior descending artery, LAD)为左心室前壁、心尖部、室间隔前2/3供血,

其供血范围较大, 若LAD出现狭窄或闭塞, 将显著影响左心室功能或出现严重心脏事件。因此, 对于

LAD狭窄病变，尤其位于近中段的病变，如何处理意义重大。LAD临界病变处理尤需谨慎，既要避免不必要的干预，又要防止应予干预的病变未得到及时治疗。平板运动试验(treadmill exercise test, TET)作为重要的无创检测方法，被广泛应用于冠心病的诊断、评估^[1]。本文拟探讨TET在治疗LAD近中段临界病变过程中的指导意义。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选择2012年6月至2014年3月在沈阳军区总医院心血管内科住院患者中，冠状动脉造影提示仅LAD近中段存在临界狭窄病变(直径狭窄30%~70%)、其他冠状动脉无明显狭窄的冠心病患者8例，男6例(75%)，女2例(25%)；年龄44~68(54.88 ± 8.95)岁。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗策略 所有纳入患者均在入院后3d内行冠状动脉造影检查，若发现LAD近中段存在临界病变，则造影术后行TET。若TET阳性，对LAD病变进行介入干预，若TET阴性，则药物保守治疗。
 1.2.2 TET 采用Bruce方案^[2]。运动前首先记录12导联心电图、血压、心率及症状，运动中及运动后连续同步监测12导联心电图、血压、心率，并记录症状。运动终点：(1) 达最大目标心率(220-年龄) $>85\%$ ；(2) 出现典型心绞痛；(3) 出现严重心律失常；(4) 心率在1min内减少20次，收缩压下降 $\geq 20\text{mmHg}$ ($1\text{mmHg} = 0.133\text{kPa}$)；(5) 心电图出现阳性结果；(6) 体力不支不能坚持运动。阳性标准：(1) 运动中出现典型心绞痛；(2) 运动中或运动后心电图出现ST段水平或下斜型(J点后80ms)下移 $\geq 0.1\text{mV}$ ，持续时间 $\geq 2\text{min}$ ；(3) 出现严重心律失常，如多源频发室性早搏、室性心动过速、心房颤动、窦房传导阻滞、房室传导阻滞。

1.2.3 冠状动脉造影 经桡动脉选择性多体位、多角度左右冠状动脉造影。冠状动脉狭窄程度以狭窄处血管直径减少的百分数表示(目测法)。

1.2.4 随访 电话随访或门诊随访患者，随访时间点分别为接受治疗后1, 3, 6个月和1年。

1.3 统计学处理

计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差表示，计数资料用百分数表示。

2 结 果

2.1 患者一般资料

入选患者心绞痛症状典型者2例，不典型者6例。有陈旧性心肌梗死史者1例，有吸烟史者5例，有糖尿病史者1例，有高血压史者3例，均无高胆固醇血症(表1)。

2.2 诊断及治疗

冠状动脉造影直径狭窄程度为30%~70%，TET阳性者2例，均实施介入治疗，阴性者6例，均采取药物保守治疗。第4例患者LAD近段直径狭窄60%，TET过程中出现短阵室性心动过速，终止运动试验后室性心动过速消失，患者LAD近段病变接受介入治疗后20d复查TET呈阴性。第6例患者LAD近段直径狭窄70%，TET过程中出现胸痛，并显示胸前导联ST段压低，运动终止后胸痛缓解，ST段回至等电位线(表2)。

2.3 随访

所有患者均进行临床随访，随访时间为1个月~1年。接受介入治疗的2例患者未再出现胸痛等不适症状。接受药物保守治疗的患者胸痛症状亦得到缓解，无严重心脏不良事件发生。

3 讨 论

LAD在心脏供血中占重要地位，对LAD近段孤

表1 患者一般资料
Table 1 Characteristics of patients in the study

No.	Gender	Age (years)	Infarction history	Typical angina	Smoking history	Diabetes mellitus	Hypertension	Hypercholesterolemia
1	Male	50	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
2	Male	62	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Male	45	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
4	Male	44	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5	Male	68	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
6	Male	55	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7	Female	64	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	Female	51	No	No	No	No	No	No

表2 平板运动试验结果及治疗策略
Table 2 Results of treadmill exercise test and treatment strategy

No.	Coronary angiography before TET	Diameter stenosis in proximal and middle LAD(%)	Positive result of TET	Intervention treatment
1	Yes	30	No	No
2	Yes	50	No	No
3	Yes	70	No	No
4	Yes	60	Yes	Yes
5	Yes	30	No	No
6	Yes	70	Yes	Yes
7	Yes	50	No	No
8	Yes	50	No	No

TET: treadmill exercise test; LAD: left anterior descending

立性病变, 2010欧洲心脏病协会(European Society of Cardiology, ESC)和欧洲心胸外科联合会(European Association for Cardio Thoracic Surgery, EACTS)心肌血运重建指南有明确推荐, 即对稳定型心绞痛或无症状心肌缺血患者, LAD近段直径狭窄程度只要<50%, 若有心肌缺血证据或心脏血流储备分数>0.80, 即应行血运重建, 不仅可以缓解患者症状, 还可明显改善患者预后, 推荐级别为I类, 证据级别为A^[3]。血运重建的方法可以选择冠状动脉旁路移植术或经皮冠状动脉介入术。有研究显示, LAD近段孤立性病变采用药物洗脱支架治疗和内乳动脉-LAD冠状动脉旁路移植术治疗对比, 两种血运重建方式的长期疗效均佳, 无显著差异^[4]。

有人将冠状动脉造影直径狭窄30%~70%的病变定义为临界病变^[5,6]。曾有观点认为, 临界病变的预后较差, 大多数急性心肌梗死的病变为临界病变^[7,8]。但是, 近几年的研究表明, 急性心肌梗死相关病变仍是严重狭窄的病变居多^[9,10]。DEFER研究显示, 对于临界病变, 若心脏血流储备分数≥0.75, 未接受经皮冠状动脉介入术的患者经5年随访显示, 预后较好, 与该病变相关的心源性死亡和心肌梗死发生率每年>1%, 并且该发生率不因为病变接受支架治疗而进一步降低^[11]。那么, 是否说明只要心脏血流储备分数≥0.75, 则病变无需干预? 实际情况可能并非如此。本组患者中, 第4例患者在首次冠状动脉造影发现临界狭窄病变后, 进行了心脏血流储备分数测量, 结果是0.91, 但因为患者症状典型, 术者在冠状动脉造影术后对患者进行了TET检查, 结果显示该患者试验过程中出现室性心动过速, 室速起源点定位于左前分支, 考虑为缺血诱发的室性心动过速, 该患者支架术后复查了TET, 未诱发室速, 并且随访期间患者未再出现不适症状。由此可见, 心脏血流储备分数仅仅能评估狭窄处的血流动力学改变情况, 对于评估斑块的稳定性、评估心绞

痛并无明显帮助。

也有研究认为, 血管内超声指导临界病变的治疗有明确的指导意义^[12]。Abizaid等^[13]研究发现, 血管内超声下冠状动脉最小管腔面积≥4mm²预测冠状动脉储备血流≥2.0的准确率为89%。进一步研究表明, 冠状动脉最小管腔面积≥4mm²是靶病变血运重建的独立预测因素之一, 248个最小管腔面积≥4mm²的病变1年随访结果显示, 心脏事件发生率仅为4.4%, 靶病变重建率仅为2.8%^[13]。因此, 有人将冠状动脉最小管腔面积4mm²作为是否进行干预的界值^[14]。但是, 实际上将最小管腔面积4mm²定为是否实施干预的界值可能是不合适的, 比如直径为4mm的冠状动脉和直径为3mm的冠状动脉都采用4mm²作为干预的界值, 显然血管直径为4mm的血管狭窄程度更重一些。笔者曾经遇到这样的病例, LAD近段直径30%狭窄, 最小管腔面积为8.1mm², 但TET阳性, 试验过程中胸前导联ST抬高并伴有胸痛, 经冠状动脉介入治疗后症状消失, 复查TET阴性。

有研究表明, 已知冠状动脉存在临界病变的患者, 若TET结果阳性, 发生心脏严重不良事件的比例大大增加, 对此类患者, 除药物治疗外, 还需根据患者病情进行血运重建, 改善冠状动脉狭窄引起的缺血^[15]。另外, 单支病变情况下, TET对于筛查LAD病变的特异性高于右冠状动脉和左回旋支^[16]。所以, 对于LAD存在临界病变的患者, TET评估该病变还是比较可靠、简单易行的方法。但是, TET也有其局限性, 比如, 对于年龄较大、心功能不全的患者, 由于患者不能耐受, 不能实施该项检查, 这时, 可能需要其他无创方法, 如药物负荷超声心动图等。

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